

URBAN DISTRICT OF SHEPTON MALLET

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(including the Report of the Public Health Inspector)

FOR THE YEAR

1965

SHEPTON MALLET URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

for the

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

(including the report of the
Senior Public Health Inspector)
for the year ending 31st. December, 1965.

Council Offices,

Market Place,

Shepton Mallet.



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SHEPTON MALLET URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS - 1965

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Medical Officer of Health

Deryck E. Clare, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector

W. L. Barnsley, C.Eng., M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Certificated Meat & Foods Inspector
(Also Surveyor to the Council)

Additional Public Health Inspector

W. R. Simpson, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerical Staff

Medical Officers' Clerk - Mr. T. W. Foster

Public Health Inspectors' Clerks - Miss M. Borland
Mr. R. Fear

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SHEPTON MALLET

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31ST. DECEMBER, 1965

Tel: Shepton Mallet 2237
Wells 2643 (Residence)

Area Health Department,
U.D.C. Offices,
Market Place,
Shepton Mallet,
Somerset.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlmen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the Health of the District for 1965, prepared in accordance with the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, and Ministry of Health Circular 1/66 of 11th. January, 1966.

The vital statistics show a steadily rising birth rate, a general death rate approximately the national average, no stillbirths or maternal mortality but raised infant mortality rates. There were no outbreaks of major infectious diseases, but as in the surrounding rural areas much time was taken up during the summer and autumn investigating cases of gastroenteritis which probably originated in cattle.

Progress continued on the environmental side with the building of a large series of block flats and maisonettes to satisfy the housing requirements of the neighbourhood.

I am grateful to the Surveyor and Public Health Inspector for his contribution to the Report and for the continued co-operation from his Department. My thanks are also expressed to the Clerk and other Officers, and to the members of the Council for their consideration during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

D. E. CLARE

Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of District (in acres)	2,278
Estimated population (mid-year) 1964	5,580
Number of inhabited houses	1,810
Rateable Value	£220,541
Product of a Penny Rate	£814 13s. 2d.

MAIN VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1965

(With comparative figures for Somerset and England & Wales where available)

BIRTHS

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>S.M. U.D.C.</u>		<u>Somerset</u>	<u>England & Wales</u> (Provisional)
				<u>Recorded</u>	<u>Corrected</u>		
Legitimate	40	44	84			8,663	
Illegitimate	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>			<u>542</u>	
Totals	<u>43</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>93</u>			<u>9,205</u>	864,000
Rate per 1,000 population (Area Births Comparability Factor 1.05)				16.65	17.5	16.76 (Corrected)	18.0

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS

(per cent of total live births)	9.68	5.89
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STILL BIRTHS

Legitimate	-	-	-				
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>				
Totals	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>			141	13,800
Rate per 1,000 live & still births				-		15.09	15.7

TOTAL LIVE & STILL BIRTHS

43	50	93			9,346	877,800
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DEATHS

TOTAL DEATHS

(all ages)	34	35	69			6,743	549,320
Rate per 1,000 population (Area Deaths Comparability Factor 0.91)				12.35	11.25	10.18 (Corrected)	11.5

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>S.M. U.D.C.</u>		<u>Somerset</u>	<u>England</u> <u>& Wales</u> (Provisional)
				<u>Recorded</u>	<u>Corrected</u>		
<u>INFANT DEATHS</u>							
<u>(under 1 year)</u>							
Legitimate	2	1	3			146	
Illegitimate	-	-	-			13	
Totals	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>			<u>159</u>	16,414
<u>(Under 4 wks)</u>							
Legitimate	1	1	2				
Illegitimate	-	-	-				
Totals	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>			99	11,200
<u>(Under 1 week)</u>							
Legitimate	1	1	2				
Illegitimate	-	-	-				
Totals	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>			85	
<u>INFANT MORTALITY RATES</u>							
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total live births				31.9		10.75	19.0
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births				35.7		16.86	
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births				-		23.98	
<u>NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATES</u>							
(deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)				21.5		10.75	13.0
<u>EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</u>							
(deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)				21.5		9.23	
<u>PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE</u>							
(Still births & deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live & still births)				21.5		24.18	26.9
<u>MATERNAL MORTALITY (Including abortion)</u>							
Number of deaths				-		2	219
Rate per 1,000 total live & still births				-		0.21	0.25

CERTAIN VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD 1961-1965
WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR SOMERSET AND ENGLAND & WALES

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
1. <u>Corrected Birth Rate</u>					
Shepton Mallet U.D.C.	15.1	15.8	13.85	16.3	17.5
Somerset	16.58	17.33	18.15	16.86	16.76
England & Wales	17.4	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.0
2. <u>Corrected Death Rate</u>					
Shepton Mallet U.D.C.	11.82	12.2	10.73	10.52	11.25
Somerset	12.77	10.77	11.23	10.62	10.18
England & Wales	12.0	11.9	12.2	11.3	11.5
3. <u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>					
Shepton Mallet U.D.C.	-	11.5	-	-	31.9
Somerset	15.82	17.36	14.64	13.0	10.75
England & Wales	21.6	21.6	21.1	20.0	19.0

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total Cases Notified</u>
Measles	52
Puerperal Pyrexia	3
Ac. Primary Pneumonia	1
TOTAL	56

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1965
(As given by the Registrar-General)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 wks	4 wks & under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & upwards
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, breast	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Diabetes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5
Coronary disease, angina	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Other heart disease	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other circulatory disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Pneumonia	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Bronchitis	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
All other accidents	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	34	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	3	20
	F	35	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	6	24

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1965

(The figures are in general too small for much importance to be attached to them but certain broad statements can be made).

Population

The Registrar General again estimated a drop of 20 over the mid-year population for the previous year, but births exceeded deaths by 24.

Births

Live Births - again rose, with a total of 6 more than in the previous year and a corresponding rise in the birth rate which, when adjusted by the Area Births Comparability Factor, is seen to be better than that of the County but less than the National average. There was a rise of 3 in the number of illegitimate live births and a corresponding rise in the number of these births as a percentage of total live births.

Still Births - were fortunately nil during the year.

Deaths

Deaths at all ages - showed a drop of 2 over the previous year, but with an increase in the Area Deaths Comparability Factor supplied by the Registrar General from 0.83 to 0.91 a Corrected Death Rate obtained is higher than that for 1964 but less than the National figure.

Infant Mortality - with 3 infant deaths this year, raised Infant Mortality, Neo-natal Mortality, Early Neo-natal Mortality and Perinatal Mortality rates occurred, but the latter figure compares favourably with those of the County and England and Wales.

Maternal Mortality - no deaths occurred in women from the District as a result of pregnancy, childbirth or abortion.

Causes of Death

Diseases of the Cardio-Vascular System - again accounted for the largest number of deaths but with 4 less than in 1964. Of these, Coronary and Other Heart Diseases caused 18 deaths and Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System 12.

Respiratory Diseases - rose to second place in the causation of deaths in the District, with 11 deaths as against 10 in 1964, and Bronchitis again accounted for 6 of these.

Cancers - caused 9 deaths, and as regards site, Lymphatic and Other Malignant Neoplasms caused 5 deaths followed by Lung Cancer with 3 (all amongst middle aged males).

Accidents - it will be seen that there was only one death from accident in the year; this was in an infant and not connected with a motor vehicle.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

There is little on which to report in this section, and there were no new cases of tuberculosis reported.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS

No cases of food poisoning were notified in the District, but during the late summer and early autumn 15 cases came to light of salmonella infections not proven food borne. 12 of these were due to Salmonella typhimurium, an organism caused by many species of animals, and the sub-type of some of these proved to be identical with that also found in cases in the surrounding area and in one instance in a slaughterhouse. However, no food handlers were involved and bacteriological swabbing of butchers premises and workers proved negative.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (SEC.47) & AMENDMENT ACT, 1951

Statutory action under these Acts was not required but two elderly ladies living in borderline conditions were visited.

VACCINATIONS AND INOCULATIONS

(Figures kindly supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health)

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

- (1) Primary Courses Number of children in the District who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the year ended 31.12.65.

Children born in the years:-					Others under	
1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-1961	age 16	TOTAL
12	24	7	2	11	2	58

- (2) Reinforcing Injections

Children receiving reinforcing injections in year ended 31.12.65.

-	2	2	4	82	70	160
---	---	---	---	----	----	-----

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

- (1) Primary Courses Number of children in District who completed a full course of primary immunisation in year ended 31.12.65.

12	24	7	2	11	2	58
----	----	---	---	----	---	----

- (2) Reinforcing Injections

Children receiving reinforcing injections in year ended 31.12.65.

-	2	2	4	82	70	160
---	---	---	---	----	----	-----

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

Number of children in District who completed a primary course of Pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) in year ended 31.12.65.

12	11	3	1	3	-	30
----	----	---	---	---	---	----

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

- (1) Primary Courses Number of persons in District who received a course of primary vaccination during the year ended 31.12.65.

Children born 1965	Children born 1964	Children born 1963	Children born 1962	Young Persons born 1958-61	Others under age 16	TOTAL
Oral	Oral	Oral	Oral	Oral	Oral	Oral
3	36	32	5	9	-	85

- (2) Reinforcing Doses Number of persons receiving reinforcing doses during the year ended 31.12.65.

-	-	-	-	87	13	100
---	---	---	---	----	----	-----

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Number of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) in the District in year 1965

0-3 mths	4-6 mths	7-9 mths	10-12 mths	1 year	2-4 years	5-15 years	TOTAL
P	P	P	P	P R	P R	P R	P R
-	-	-	2	24 -	4 -	- -	30 -

P = Primary vaccination. R = Re-vaccination.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1965

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for the year 1965. Reference is made only to those sections of the work of my Department relating to environmental hygiene such matters as Town Planning, Town Redevelopment, Highways, Park, Burial Ground etc. being excluded but a good deal of time was absorbed by these matters, particularly the first two.

The new Building Regulations, 1965 which are due to become operative in February, 1966 will replace the Building Byelaws and will provide a common standard to be observed throughout the country. There will be significant changes in requirements relating to lighting and ventilation of rooms, and fire protection and such matters as the pitch of staircases will be dealt with in detail. With certain exceptions the power to relax the Regulations will be delegated to local authorities; hitherto Building Byelaws could only be relaxed with the consent of the Minister.

There were no staff changes during the year and I have received the fullest support from all officers for which my thanks are due. I would also express my gratitude to the Medical Officer of Health for his co-operation and help and to all Members and other Officers of the Council for their continued support.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. BARNSELEY

Senior Public Health Inspector

1. WATER SUPPLY

The public supply of water is obtained from the mains of the Bristol Waterworks Company there being four principal sources:-

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Windsor Hill | 2. Yelling Mill |
| 3. Beacon Hill | 4. Stomacher Farm |

The water supplied is not liable to plumbo-solvent action and two samples submitted for qualitative examination proved satisfactory. No shortages occurred during the year and no restrictions on the use of water were imposed.

The natural Fluoride Content of the water was as follows:-

					<u>p.p.m.</u>
Windsor Hill	..	..	..	..	0.02
Yelling Mill	..	..	..	..	0.05
Beacon Hill	..	..	..	..	0.30
Stomacher Farm	..	..	..	..	0.10

The distribution of water supplies throughout the district is, so far as can be ascertained, as follows:-

- (a) Mains supplies: 1804 Population: 5562
- (b) Supplies from wells or springs: 6 Population: 18

The headworks constructed to shallow springs in the Charlton area have not proved to be completely adequate to prevent contamination by Bac. Coli and bacteriological examination of three samples shows that the supply is still polluted. Further discussions with the Waterworks Company have taken place in an attempt to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion both practically and financially. Because of the extremely shallow depth of the springs the water is liable to constant pollution from the surface and it is very evident that the only fully effective and safe way of dealing with the matter is to connect all properties to the mains of the Company who are considering the adequacy of the supply to the whole of this locality.

2. SEWAGE DISPOSAL

With the exception of some 70 properties in outlying parts of the area all properties are connected to public sewers discharging to the biological treatment plant at Darshill. Treatment of sewage is effected by (a) initial screening; (b) sedimentation and (c) filtration. Alternating double filtration is, under general conditions, operating continuously each set of filters acting alternately as primary and secondary filters. The standard of effluent to the river has been well maintained and, except on one or two occasions, has been within the Royal Commission Standard. So far as the exceptions referred to are concerned it appears that the suspended solids content of the effluent increases just following change-over of filters from primary to secondary and it is considered that the "scouring" effect is responsible.

At the beginning of the year electrification of the pumps in No.1 Pump House was completed. Crude sewage from Darshill is now pumped automatically to the sedimentation tanks instead of to drying beds as previously.

Forty-four samples of sewage for chemical analysis were taken during the year as follows:-

Trade Effluent.....	11
Crude Sewage.....	11
Primary Effluent.....	11
Final Effluent.....	11

Sampling is carried out on one day per month starting at 7 a.m. and finishing at 6 p.m. - one quarter gallon being taken at half-hourly intervals. The samples are taken for analysis on the following day to the County Laboratory at Taunton.

Generally speaking the sewerage system throughout the town is on the separate system but there is ample evidence to show that considerable quantities of surface water are discharged into the soil sewage system in addition to infiltration of subsoil water. It is becoming increasingly obvious that the sewer crossing the Wells Road and the River Sheppey at Bowlish will have to be increased in size or duplicated in the foreseeable future particularly having regard to the development which is envisaged in the vicinity.

Sewage Disposal cont...

It must be realised that since this sewer was laid about 500 additional houses have been connected to it and there is a possibility of a further 180 houses being connected.

At Cannards Grave some 20 properties discharge into cesspools or by piped drains into a rock fault. This conurbation includes two cafes and one inn.

3. PUBLIC CLEANSING

A weekly collection of domestic refuse is in operation and trade refuse is collected twice weekly. The increase in the volume of refuse collected continues which reflects the improvement in domestic fuel consumption by installation of more efficient fittings. In many instances there are no facilities whatsoever for disposing of waste matter in the home by direct incineration - the Council's own scheme at Draycott will be a further example. Nevertheless the individual householder can assist considerably by reducing the bulk of refuse he disposes of - a single detergent packet will contain several other packets if the latter are properly folded.

The paper sack system is to be operated at Draycott and this can be regarded as a pilot scheme which the Council might consider extending to other estates in order to reduce the number of man-hours necessary for collection.

Disposal is by controlled tipping at the Windsor Hill Tip. Some trade refuse is disposed of by open incineration at the tip - this is necessary because of the risk of spontaneous combustion. Tip fires have occurred repeatedly due almost entirely to the efforts of vandals.

The salvage of waste paper has continued throughout the year in a modified form. Full scale salvage is not financially practicable since even if householders could be persuaded to keep paper separate from other refuse additional man-hours would be required to collect and bale it and it is doubtful whether the income derived would off-set the cost involved.

4. CAMPING SITES

There are no camping sites in the District but the demand is increasing. Because of its geographical location Shepton Mallet is a convenient over-night stopping place particularly for caravanners and it is believed that a properly controlled site on the outskirts of the town would be well-used and an added attraction for tourists.

5. SWIMMING BATHS

There is one public swimming pool in the District owned by the Council. The water is continually circulated, filtered and chlorinated and its temperature is maintained at about 70°F. Chlorination is effected by a Wallace and Tiernan Automatic Chlorinator and the purification plant is of the Horsley Piggott horizontal type. The water turnover period is approximately 12 hours the pool being filled at the beginning of the season from the mains of the Bristol Waterworks Company. During the Season the water is sampled twice daily to determine its pH value and residual chlorine by Lovibond Comparitor.

The greatly increased use of the pool has created difficulties with regard to the changing facilities and some improvement is undoubtedly called for. At the same time it would be wrong to attempt to provide an unlimited number of changing cubicles and lockers since regard must also be paid to the number of bathers actually using the pool at any one time. With this proviso the institution of the basket system for clothes storage would be a distinct advantage but this would call for structural alterations to provide the necessary accommodation.

Although the pool surround is sluiced daily to reduce the possibility of foot infection some consideration might be given to erecting a barrier to deter people wearing shoes from approaching the pool edge.

6. HOUSING

At the end of the year it was anticipated that several blocks of flats and maisonettes at Draycott would become available for letting early in January, 1966. When the scheme was first envisaged it was known that there would be many difficulties to overcome and during the course of construction this opinion has been more than confirmed.

Housing cont...

(a) Number of dwellings owned by Local Authority.....	497
Number of dwelling owned privately.....	<u>1,313</u>
Total number of dwellings in District.....	1,810
Number of Local Authority houses erected.....	21
Number of Old Peoples Dwellings erected.....	6
Number of private houses erected.....	3
Dwellings in course of erection - Local Authority..	150
Dwellings in course of erection - Private.....	2
Houses closed or demolished under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.....	6
Houses erected from 1.4.45 to 31.12.65	
Local Authority.....	369
Private Enterprise.....	204

(b) Unfit Houses. At the close of the year a decision on the Shepton Mallet Urban (Garston Street) Clearance Order was still awaited from the Ministry. Most of the houses were, during the year, placed by the Ministry on the list of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest subsequent to the making of the Order. The owner of the majority of the houses has asked for an opportunity to consider in detail whether a scheme of improvement is economically viable and details of such a scheme were still awaited at the end of the year.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government decided to take a fresh look at the problem of identifying slums and will consider the practicability of establishing objective criteria which could be used in a statistical analysis of how much of the nation's housing stock is unfit for human habitation. Such a criteria would enable local authorities to assess their slum problem on the basis of common standards. The Central Housing Advisory Committee were asked to appoint a sub-committee "to consider the practicability of specifying objective criteria for the purposes of slum clearance, rectification of disrepair and other housing powers relating to minimum tolerable standards of housing accommodation; and to make recommendations."

Housing cont...

At the present time the only reference to a standard of fitness is that laid down in Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1957 and although "standard" is used in the Act no specific standard is laid down and it is thus evident that a substantial measure of personal judgement and opinion will always be required. The words "not reasonably suitable for occupation in that condition" are also used and these also lead to wide divergencies of opinion since personal standards differ greatly. It is, I believe, generally acknowledged that there is a need for a minimum standard of fitness and the results of the deliberations of the Central Housing Advisory Sub-Committee are awaited with interest.

(c) Housing Maintenance. All council owned houses are maintained by direct labour. The maintenance staff was increased towards the end of the year by the engagement of two painters which should, over a period, reduce the need for a good deal of joinery repair work.

(d) Improvement Grants.

(i) Discretionary Grants.

Two applications were received and approved during the year a total grant of £619 being paid.

(ii) Standard Grants.

Six applications were received and approved for the provision of standard amenities.

7. FOOD

(a) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. All food premises were inspected at least twice during the year and in three instances attention was drawn to infringements of the Regulations. In addition informal action was taken in the case of three mobile food vans.

The following table shows in categories the number of premises which are subject to the Regulations and to which Regulations 16 and 19 apply:-

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Trade	No. of premises	No. complying with Reg: 16	No. of premises to which Reg: 19 applies	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg: 19
Grocers	11	11	11	11
Greengrocers	3	3	3	3
Butchers	4	4	4	4
Catering Premises (including licensed premises)	20	20	20	20
School Kitchens	3	3	3	3
TOTALS	41	41	41	41

(b) Unsound Food. The following foodstuffs were surrendered voluntarily as unfit for human consumption:-

2716 tins and packages. Weight approximately 2039 lbs.

60 lbs. Beef - Bruising.

96 lbs. Ham - Decomposition.

199 lbs. Various other loose foodstuffs.

(c) Milk.

No. of registered distributors..... 5

No. of registered dairy premises (excl. farms)..... 5

The sampling of milk is carried out by the Somerset County Council.

(d) Ice Cream.

No. of registered premises..... 21

No. of manufacturers..... Nil

No samples were taken for bacteriological examination. In all cases supplies are obtained from well-known manufacturers either wrapped or in cartons.

(e) Slaughterhouses.

There are none in operation in the District.

8. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

No. of premises registered - 66

A survey of registered premises was started during the year and of the fourteen inspected work to comply with the Act was required at five. In four instances work has been completed and in the fifth a deferment of further action was sought because of possible major alterations being carried out.

9. FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	No. of written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced * by Local Authorities	22	11	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	20	15	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority * (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Totals	42	26	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found - Nil

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 cont...

Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list reqd. by Sec.110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel: Making etc.	27	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning & washing	-	-	-	-	-	-

10. CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

No action was necessary during the year.

11. KNACKERS YARDS - There are none in the District.

Deryck E. Clare, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.
(Medical Officer of Health)

W. L. Barnsley, C.Eng., M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Senior Public Health Inspector)

